

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKYO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 15th October, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 14th October. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878. oc15

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. TIGRE, Commandant LORMEAU,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 16th October, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 1, 1878. oc17

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m., of the 31st October. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. S. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, October 2, 1878. nol

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Underlined in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po),
ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that date will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEONG YOUN CHUN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new regime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Loudoun Castle, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed, at their risk into the God-
owns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their
Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary be given
before 5 p.m., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 16th instant will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1878. oc16

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenfalloch having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Optum—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned; whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m.
To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
18th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878. oc18

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British
Bark LORD MACAULAY,
MONKMAN, Master, from HAMBURG,
are requested to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1878. oc19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Indus, from London, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 30th inst., at
11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Mon-
day, the 7th October, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Cairne Road, occupied by
The Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE.

House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present
occupied by Mr. HEVERMANN.

DAVID SASSOON, SOHS & Co.
Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley
Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.,
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

A GODOWN, 80 Feet Long, and 80
Feet in Width.

Apply to
LOOK HING,
No. 12, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, October 7, 1878. oc14

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or
together, as required, with immediate pos-
session.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole
House or in Flats, with
immediate possession.

As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking
out on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates; subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. V. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BROWN, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, Broadway, New York.

Assets \$31,700,000

Surplus \$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the
above Company, are prepared to Accept
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon
terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars
apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POWERS granted at current rates on
marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
ceased on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. oc13

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this Day PUR-
CHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book
Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DIS-
PENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W.
BALL, will conduct and carry on the said
Business (in connection with the VICTORIA
DISPENSARY) on his own Account from
this Date.

WM. ORVICKSHANK.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, HOP YEE & Co.
of Howard's Godowns, No. 239,
Shek Tong Tzei, begs to notify that the
said Company is not nor will be Responsible
for any Debts contracted by any of the
Firm's employees or Partners. Also, no
Debt, if any, can be deducted from the
Rent Payable to the said Company. The
Company is only Responsible for those
Accounts, which are Confirmed and Signed
by Mr CHU WING ON himself, of the Kung
Yin shop, Wing Lok Street.

HOP YEE & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878. oc13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. oc30

NOW READY.

YIENG-SHUI; OR, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.

OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

The Character of the Chinese.

On the Use of the Character Fan.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiang.

The Ballads of the Shik-ling.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Foreign Warbeck in China.

Shun's Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Dutch Doctors in Borneo.

The Graphic and the Ki-lin.

On the Syllabic Spelling.

Local Operands in Ploeging.

Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.

A Chinese Coin.

Annals of Sovereigns.

Chinese Bank-notes.

Beasts Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1878.

Intimations.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities
of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA
WATER have recently been imported to
Hongkong, we caution the Public against
purchasing any that does not bear the name
"MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped
with a pamphlet printed on paper which
has the words "LANMAN & KEMP,
NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only
AGENTS for Sale of the Genuine Florida
Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.
New York, July 9, 1878. no20

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W. Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. Musso & Co.
INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patten.—Order.

DON QUIXOTE, American ship, Captain Chas. F. King.—Messageries Maritimes.
FUSILIER, British barque, Captain Wm. Armstrong.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

PREMIER, British barque, Captain A. Holmes.—Russell & Co.

RALPH M. HAYWARD, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. B. Doane.—Meyer & Co.
GLAMIS, British barque, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

BREITHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Haje.—Melchers & Co.

LOAD MACAULAY, British barque, Capt. R. B. Monckman.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

FONTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BERTHA MARION, British barque, Capt. G. B. Searle.—Gilman & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—

HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the British Bark NORTHERN STAR, WORTHY, Master, will be received at the Office of the Undersecretary up to 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th inst.

Separate Tenders are requested:
1. For Carpenter's Work.
2. For Sailing and Rigger Work.
3. For Docking.

For Particulars, apply on Board, or to WILSON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878. oc14

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ATA,"

Commandant HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. de POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE,"

Commandant DE GIARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. de POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY, ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VENETIA," Captain C. G. PERKINS, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878. oc24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11, *Tsing Po*, Chinese E. C., from Canton.

Oct. 12, *Hermann*, German brig, 208 G. Tons, Put Back, Oct. 8, Ballast—WILSON & Co.

Oct. 12, *Olympia*, German steamer, 779 T. Tons, Swatow Oct. 11, General—Kwok Azeon.

Oct. 12, *Bertha Marion*, British barque, 439, Swatow Oct. 11, Ballast—GILMAN & Co.

Oct. 12, *Haydamack*, Russian man-of-war, 1100, Tiflis, Nagasaki Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12, *Chop-chung*, Chi. R.C., for a cruise.

Oct. 12, *Chop-chung*, Chi. R.C., for a cruise.

Oct. 12, *Fortuna*, for Bangkok.

Oct. 12, *Yankee*, for Canton.

Oct. 12, *Venus*, for Mass.

CLEARED.

Premier, for Swatow.

Charles Moreau, for Haiphong.

Roderick Hay, for Foochow.

Washi, for Haiphong.

Emilio V., for Nagasaki.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

Yotung, for Swatow.

Loudoun Castle, for Shanghai.

Flensburg, for Chetoo.

Priam, for Singapore, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Olympia*, from Swatow, 166 Chinese, and 1 European.

DEPARTED.

For *Fortuna*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Washi*, for Haiphong, Mr. O. Von der Heyde, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Loudoun Castle*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Murray and child, Miss Brooks, and Miss Gilchrist.

Per *Namoa*, for Coast Ports, 150 Chinese.

Per *Yotung*, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per *Priam*, for Singapore, 280 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Bertha Marion* reports: Strong N.E. and E.N.E. winds and thick weather throughout the passage.

The Russian man-of-war *Haydamack* reports: Strong N.E. winds with rainy weather throughout.

CARGOES.

Per American ship *Centennial*, Hongkong to Portland (Oregon), sailed 23rd Sept., 1878.—12,660 bags Rice, 200 bales Hemp, 420 boxes Oil, 375 rolls Matting, 361 pkgs. Sundries, and 48 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 860 lbs.

Per American ship *Josephine*, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed 21st September, 1878.—31,045 bags Rice, 328 bags Beans, 100 bags Pepper, 55 bags Sago, 100 bags and 25 cases Tapioca, 100 boxes Cassia, 237 boxes Ginger, 3,568 boxes Oil, 577 boxes Flour, 1,047 boxes Soy, 139 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 138 pkgs. Tobacco, 608 pkgs. Paper, 98 pkgs. Vermicelli, 215 pkgs. Arrowroot, 86 pkgs. Kattans, 462 pkgs. Matting, 191 pkgs. Wine, 965 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 25,300 lbs., 1,257 pkgs. Tea (Amoy) 46,040 lbs., 287 pkgs. Tea (Fuchow) 11,460 lbs., 2,413 pkgs. Tea (Fuchow Oolong) 45,465 lbs., 2,609 pkgs. Tea (Fuchow Sou-chong) 33,249 lbs., 2,178 lbs. Tea (Fuchow Com. ou) 23,477 lbs., 5,185 pkgs. Sundries, and 527 pieces Granite.

Per *Centennial*, Hongkong to Portland (Oregon), sailed 23rd Sept., 1878.—12,660 bags Rice, 200 bales Hemp, 420 boxes Oil, 375 rolls Matting, 361 pkgs. Sundries, and 48 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 860 lbs.

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Police Intelligence.
(Before C. F. Cragg, Esq.)

12th Oct., 1878.

THREE WONGS.

Wong Aing, Wong Ahai, and Wong Akwai, fishermen, were charged by Inspector Grimes with refusing to stop when ordered to do so by the Police.

It appears that the Inspector, who was in the Police launch, observed the defendants in a sampan pulling towards a junk. He hailed them, but they heeded him not. Defendants stated they had lost their cable and were looking for it. Second defendant, who was in charge of the boat, was fined \$1.

TO-DAY'S FINES.

Li Awah, no light or pass. Fined 50 cents.

Chan Akai, no light or pass. Fined \$1.50.

Kwok Aoi, no light or pass near Rose Villa. Had been out of employment since last August, and was arrested whilst going home having been out to dine. Fined \$2.

Wong Awai, no pass between 1 and 2 a.m. this morning. Fined \$2.

Wong Aoi, Godown keeper, obstructing a public thoroughfare by picking goods. Fined \$5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, 12th October 1878.

Sir,—Two of the cases reported in your last night's issue as having been decided by me at the Magistrate's Court yesterday are inaccurate. That arising out of the loss of a rifle by one of the guard at Headquarters House is totally incorrect. The charge made was not a charge of larceny. No theft had been committed by any one. The rifle lost had simply been taken away from a sleeping sentry by another soldier, a Lascar, I believe, to be produced, I suppose, in proof of the soldier's neglect of duty. The watchman was charged with an assault on the Corporal of the Guard, and on the Corporal only. It was specially stated at the opening of the case that there was no other complaint whatever against him. I dismissed the case, because it was quite clear that the whole affair originated out of the over-zeal of the Corporal of the Guard, and the old watchman was hardly to be blamed for cutting about him with his old iron cutlasses when a file of men came at him with charged bayonets. The watchman did not run away. Conscious of having done no wrong, he stood his ground, let his questioner feel him to see he had not the rifle concealed under his coat, and only resisted when they attempted to lay hands on him. Whatever might have been made out of a charge of assaulting one or other of the soldiers, the charge of assaulting the Corporal was entirely unsubstantiated. I cannot imagine where your reporter got his version of the case—certainly neither from the depositions, nor from any one in the Court at the time. A military officer was in Court throughout the proceedings.

As to the other case, Captain Walker's, I think your reporter was present while the case was being heard. I cannot imagine, therefore, why he omitted from the boy's evidence the statement that Captain Walker was half-drunk at the time of the occurrence. This was confirmed by the constable. Your report and that in your contemporary's issue of this morning, put together, would make a tolerably fair report of what happened. Your notes show something of Captain Walker's behaviour in the witness box. Your contemporary gives the evidence suppressed by your reporter, on which I really decided the case.

May I add that in every case in which during the last four weeks my decisions have led to comment either by yourself or your correspondents, the criticism has been entirely based on incomplete or inaccurate reports of what was said and done in the Police Court. If it were worth while I could point out in each case the critic's mistake and its source in the reports.

But for Captain Walker's signed letter in your paper of last night, and in the *Daily Press* of this morning, I should not have written to you. Under the circumstances, I think I am justified in so doing.

Yours truly,

JNO. J. FRANCIS.

[Our Reporter, it appears, suppressed the reference to insubordination out of consideration for the complainant, and from a humane feeling which, as it turns out, served to do injustice to Mr Francis' discrimination. For that we must express our regret; but as for the all-round "lecture" on Police reports generally—a style of didactic, by the bye, which seems to come natural to our learned correspondent—we may be permitted to say that, with rare exceptions, the attention, care and accuracy now expended upon the Police Court reports have met the necessities of the times hitherto, have generally received the credit of fairness, and will probably continue to do so from all concerned, except from the latest addition to the worthy Magisterial Bench of this Colony.—ED. C. M.]

China.

SHANGHAI.

We learn by private advice from San Francisco that the Chinese Consul and his staff are still staying at the Palace Hotel, having tried in vain to get a house. They are either asked double rent, or refused altogether, on the ground that the house would probably be burned down if they occupied it.

A Chiaofoo correspondent writes under date of the 1st instant:—The new steamer *Shimizu*, of the C. C. S. N. Co., arrived here for the first time this morning, at ten o'clock. One of the passengers by her said that the vessel was compelled to stop for eight hours in consequence of a slight defect in the machinery. The French fleet has left; the corvette *Comte*, the ironclad *Armide* and the corvette *Hugon*, for Nagasaki. The British gunboat *Albatross* is waiting for her relief. The weather is very fine, and a blanket is required at night. The thermometer registers between 60 and 65 degrees. Several ships have lately arrived from Russia.

We hear that *Emile Oger* has been

Clerk in the Messageries Maritimes Office, shot himself on Saturday night.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS IN FLOCCADILLY.

After an interval of several years the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has returned to the historic dwelling in which she was born. The great house at the corner of Stratton-street is now in the hands of architects and renovators, and the benevolent daughter of Sir Francis Burdett receives her guests in the drawing-room whence her father was taken to the Tower. On this pleasant summer afternoon we can easily believe that, on the rare clear days which visit London, the Surrey hills are visible from the window by which the sergeant-at-arms and his subordinates entered the house to arrest Sir Francis, and found him in the midst of his family listening to his son reading *Magna Charta*. The guests assembled around Lady Burdett-Coutts and her inseparable and most witty and sparkling friends, Mrs. Brown, are engaged in discussing the lukewarmness of present political feeling and the calmly judicial tone from which it required all the existing agencies of the Eastern Question to rouse us. It was far otherwise when Burdett and Mainwaring fought the long duel of the Middlesex election, and it is hard to realise the scene of chairing the member for Westminster. Just previous to his election for that famous borough, Sir Francis had deemed it necessary, more in deference to the prejudices of the time than to please himself, to fight a duel with Mr. Pauli, in whom he had a former friend for foe. "Mr. Pauli was a veteran duellist, but at the first fire made no more impression than his younger antagonist. The second shot, however, was attended, as Sir Joseph Barington would say, 'with happier results.' Both fired low. Mr. Pauli received a bullet in his leg, and Sir Francis one in his thigh."

It was while he was lying at No. 80 Piccadilly, under the care of the celebrated Floccadilly, that his friends put him up for Westminster, with the result which is a matter of history. No ceremony could have been more unlike the chairing of the members as depicted by Hogarth than the triumphal procession organised for Sir Francis Burdett. A car was designed in the classical style which may be studied in the *Sphinx* of the period. It was elegantly fitted, and ornamented with wreaths of oak and laurel, and its sides were covered with crimson velvet. The four wheels were superbly gilt and ornamented. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia with a spear, crowned with the cap of Liberty. In the centre was a flag, firmly bound, the emblem of union; and on the hinder part of the platform was the futed velvet pedestal, on which was placed a Gothic chair for the hero of the day. In this he sat, attired, as a dandy of the period, in "blue coat, white waistcoat, nankeen breeches, white stockings, and a white beaver hat in his hand," to acknowledge with the cheers and salutations which greeted him as he passed. The wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of "imperial footstool," under which the monster Corruption was seen in an agonising attitude. Banners and draperies gave splendour to the car, which was drawn by four white horses, harnessed in pairs, and led. This car, with an immense procession of flags and blue banners, arrived at No. 80 Piccadilly, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The baronet was carried out of his house, placed upon the car, and conducted to the Crown and Anchor amidst a political demonstration such as this generation of Londoners has never seen.

Judging from his picture and from tradition, Sir Francis Burdett must have appeared the very reverse of a demagogue. Tall, handsome, and well-built, he looks in his brass-buttons and top-boots the very ideal of a fine old English gentleman—a buck, a blood, a maccaroni, a dandy of the first water without the slightest tinge of Jacobite truculence. Nevertheless his enemies twitted him with his friendship for Colonel Despard, and before he had long at the Tower he assumed the mantle of the privilege of Parliament by him to Cobbett's Register. He had previously given great offence by stating that with regard to the secrecy of the debate on the Scheldt affair "the House had not a leg to stand upon." For comments on this secret debate in the House at the so-called British Forum, Mr. John Gale Jones came under the ban of the House, and it was in his defence that Sir Francis Burdett committed the breach of privilege. He not only denied the right of what he chose to call the "third and inferior section of the Legislature" to commit citizens to prison, but sneered at the House of Commons as "a part of our fellow-subjects collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe." Hereat the House decided by a majority of thirty-eight that Sir Francis Burdett should be committed to the Tower.

The sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Colman, who appears to have acted most courteously throughout, then called on Sir Francis Burdett twice with a request that he would accompany him; but the member for Westminster announced his determination to resist what he deemed an illegal arrest by force. Vast crowds now collected in Piccadilly and other places, the windows of obnoxious Ministers were broken, and Sir Francis Burdett at last consented to go to the Tower, protesting meanwhile that he yielded only to force and not to law. The house of Westminster, however, was so little pleased when he heard that several people had been killed in the riots which ensued on his commitment, that when Parliament came to an end, and he was released, he evaded the tremendous procession arranged to lead him in triumph through London, and came from the Tower by water. It is needless to say that every relic and memorial of her gallant father is treasured by the tall pale lady, whose graceful manner and curiously felicitous and elegant diction are proverbial.

Another of the household gods of Piccadilly is a very different person from Sir Francis Burdett—to wit, the famous Miss Mellon, who married, first Mr. Coutts, and secondly the late Duke of St. Albans. The walls of the house in Piccadilly and its next-door neighbour in Stratton-street are adorned with many portraits of this handsome and brilliant woman, in one of the most piquant of which she appears in the character of Mrs. Ford—a delightful picture full of brightness and grace. Other portraits represent her in the ample beauty of middle age, but all are full of charm. It was this lady who bequeathed her immense share of the Coutts property to Miss

including the senior partnership—that is, one half of the historic banking-house of Coutts & Co. It is characteristic of the senior partner that, although passing a great part of his life in the study of art and the practice of benevolence, she is essentially a woman of business and brings a clear logical mind to bear upon every subject submitted to her, whether in the banking-house parlour or by a committee furthering some charitable purpose. The immense sums of money given away by her annually are by no means dung broadcast. Their employment may rather be studied as the highest manifestation of charity intelligent and discriminating, yet so ample as to tempt impostors of every age, sex, and calling. A volume—one quite as interesting as that compiled from his correspondence and labelled "Insanity," by the Astronomer Royal—might be made of the most remarkable of the "rejected addresses" to the lady whose name includes the ideal of benevolence. Without more particular allusion to the Irish fortune-hunter Dunn, who presented Miss Burdett-Coutts with his instructions still he was happy to mention that every kind of person in want of a sum varying from five to five thousand pounds writes to Stratton-street as he writes to Mr. Samuel Morley on the off-chance that something may come of it, as begging-letter writers of the kind generation invariably tried the Iron Duke. As a matter of course, considerable labour is involved in the investigation of the claims of deserving persons, and this is depicted by the Baroness to able and practised hands. Demands are perpetual. Are more bishops (colonials) wanted, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is induced to endorse them. Is a drinking-fountain wanted anywhere; is a fish-market wanted in a crowded part of London; are female teachers wanted; is it necessary to interest him in the life of animals and thus teach him humanity; are soldiers in camp in want of Sarawak and Dr. Livingstone, short of supplies, the hand of the head of the house of Coutts is always open.

So much practical good has rarely been done by any single person, and never in such quiet unostentatious fashion. Touching her feelings towards her fellow-creatures, Lady Burdett-Coutts is reticent. Although her purse is always ready, there is a remarkable absence of what is called warmth in her language concerning the human race. Like other philanthropists she has doubtless seen many of her cherished schemes for the improvement of mankind vanish at the touch of cold repulsive reality, and probably goes on trying for the best, if not quite so hopefully, as years of her disappointments, among which that impossible structure known as Columbia Market is one of the greatest. Maintaining this quietly hopeful tone towards her own kind, she is never more thoroughly in earnest than when helping in any plan for ameliorating the condition of the so-called lower animals. From some cause, possibly from ignorance, children are hideously cruel to animals, taking a great delight in torturing them, especially if they happen to be insects. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts hopes that, by disseminating instruction concerning animals in infant-schools, this tendency may be checked and interest take the place of cruel tyranny. Of course she is fond of them individually. Her favourite brood is a covey of Fan, a dog of infinite good qualities called some years since to her final rest; and her perpetual companion was Ben—a delightful bull-terrier with a beauty spot on his back—and a porky little black-and-tan of perfect race. At luncheon-time these interesting little beasts are naturally to the fore. On either side of their mistress is a plate of the daintiest *Sèvres paté de foie*, from which these lucky dogs eat their outlets or minced chicken. There is a vast wealth of *Sèvres* and Dresden in Stratton-street and Piccadilly. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding room for the superb *garnitures de cheminée*—vases and tea-services which crop up in every corner, in superb cabinets, in covered cases, and in curious nooks behind screens—for the quantity is far beyond the requirements of a dozen households. Besides superb specimens of *ros Pompadour*, *ros pommé*, and *ros bleu*, including a magnificent dinner-service of priceless turquoise, rich in the magnificent heavy gilding of *Sèvres*, there is abundance of that delightful porcelain which might be called "half-dress" *Sèvres*, with the charming cool chintz-like patterns, to which a very poor attempt was made at Bristol. Oriental china too is not wanting, and vases of malachite and porphyry.

More prized, however, than these by their owner is a Shakespeare cabinet, containing the celebrated "Dumell" Shakespeare and another of the early folio editions of his complete plays, as well as the first edition of the Sonnets. The cabinet itself is a gem carved out of a piece of heart of oak which once formed part of the Royal George, given by the Queen to Lady Burdett-Coutts, who has received many similar tokens of regard from her Majesty—notably an engraved portrait of "the Queen's dog." The Shakespeare cabinet is full of relics of Stratford-on-Avon, a hand-some goblet once belonging to Kemble, and a variety of boxes and other pleasantries made from the wood of the famous mulberry-tree. Lady Burdett-Coutts' interest in the higher drama is well known, and no secret is made of her admiration of Mr. Irving, who is a frequent guest at her house. Mrs. Brown, whose wit, albeit gentle, has a fine edge, concurs with her friend in the high appreciation of Mr. Irving's merit; and was beside the luckless individual who ventures to hint that even *Pandaemonium* is susceptible of improvement. Another dramatic friend of the baronetess is Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Faucet). Among the treasures with which the various rooms in Piccadilly and Stratton-street are stored is a fine collection of medals of the Stuart family, for the last of whom—Cardinal York—Coutts succeeded in obtaining a pension. It reflects credit on the poor old gentleman, the descendant of a long line of kings, whose sheer poverty compelled to accept a grant from the usurper, that his medals as a pensioner display a marked difference from those struck previously. In the latter he appears as King of England and France, Defender of the Faith; but on accepting the pension he no longer sustained his *jure* title. Notes of these treasures of the past, however, is dearer to their owner than the most recent addition to her jewels—the Grand whatever it is—it cannot be the Cross of the Medjidie, conferred on her by the Sultan for her substantial help in establishing the Compagnie Fond.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON CYPRUS.
The following opinions of the Russian Press, formed on first receiving the intelligence of the intended occupation of Cyprus by England, are interesting:—

The *Golos* considered that the occupation of Cyprus by England was a seizure of Turkish territory under plausible pretext, and that it might lead to a general war, inasmuch as Turkey, encouraged by the probable support and stipulated protection of England, might refuse to carry out the decisions of the Congress.

The *Moscow Gazette* expressed great indignation on the subject, and declared that henceforward the position of Turkey would be that of an English vassal. The independence and integrity of Turkey, as formally guaranteed by Europe, is now declared to have become a myth.

The *Exchange Gazette* considered the step a masterly stroke of policy on the part of Lord Beaconsfield, and enumerated at length the important advantages, political and commercial, which the occupation of Cyprus would give to England.

The *Novoe Vremia* considered that the conversion of Asia Minor into an English Colony, and the island of Cyprus into a first-class British Naval Station, permanently destroyed the balance of power of Western Europe in the Mediterranean, practically delivered Egypt over to England, and established her supremacy over the highways leading to the distant East. These opinions were, however, subsequently modified, and the indignation at first felt very much abated.

The Russian Press is generally very outspoken on the results of the Berlin Congress, and the Slavophil organs vigorously express their disapprobation and disappointment, and indirectly blame the Government for the humiliation Russia has suffered.

Russian public opinion exhibits astonishment rather than indignation at the occupation of Cyprus by England. Admiration is expressed at Lord Beaconsfield's superior diplomatic skill, though this sentiment is mingled with a feeling of injured national pride at the defeat of their own diplomacy.

The *Golos* and the *St. Petersburg Gazette* both agree in the importance of Russia giving her attention in the future to the creation of three new detachments of the army in Turkestan, which would assist on the other hand, the *Exchange Gazette* holds that the Russian Government should by urgent intervention on the affairs of others and from all attempts to secure a foreign influence and to exercise pressure abroad.

DECREE RELATING TO THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT CHU-SHAN.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 18th September contains an Imperial decree on the subject of the late disturbances at Chu-shan, of which the following is a translation:—

Mei K'i-chao reports the issue of operations against certain band characters inhabiting an island in his jurisdiction; the capture of the ringleader and others of the gang, and the punishment that has been severely inflicted upon them.

One Kin K'i-lan, a bad character and a [notorious] criminal, residing on the island of Ta K'u-shan in the jurisdiction of Ting-hai, in the province of Chekiang, having resisted the survey and measurement of his land, the boundaries of which he refused to point out, the Sub-prefect under whose jurisdiction the island was, went with a force to suppress the rising he had created, and arrest him. He then had the audacity to attack and do violence to these troops, joining forces with certain pirates and opposing the advance of the troops from a position he had taken up in the hills. Hwang Shao-chun, provincial Commander-in-chief, then sent a detachment under the command of Brigade-General Kwong Ting-yu, who went with them and his own brigade to attack the insurgents. A number of these were killed, the ringleader Kin K'i-lan was captured alive and ordered to be executed. The action taken may be considered prompt and satisfactory, and we hereby command Mei K'i-chao to instruct the Tao-tai of Ning-po to extract from [the ringleader] a full and accurate confession of his crime, after which he will inflict the full penalty of the law upon him. He will at the same time inform the Sub-prefect of Ting-hai to afford comfort and solace to the well disposed of the inhabitants, and make fit and proper arrangements for the survey of the land for taxation. Let a button of the third grade be bestowed upon Ch'eng Pang-kun, Sub-prefect of Tai-chon, and Chang K'ian-yung, expectant Sub-prefect, who have displayed energy on this occasion; and let Hung Ting-fan, Lieutenant of the Ting-hai garrison, with Wu Ting-wei, military *Siu-t'ai*, who lost their lives in the fray, be committed to the Board for the determination of the marks of compassion which the law allows them.—N. C. D. News.

A DAY'S RIDE.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of May, Francesco Peraltto, a Mexican rider, mounted on a fleet horse dashed away from the judges' stand in Fleetwood-park, and began a ride of 808 miles, which he hoped to accomplish within 15 hours. At 6-61 o'clock in the evening the same indefatigable rider dashed up to the judges' stand reining his steed on to his haunches, the task completed and 29 minutes to spare. Thirty-four horses and six mustangs had been provided, as Mr. Bergh (of a certain New York society) had refused to permit the ride unless 40 horses were used. Of these a dozen at a time were kept in readiness beside the judges' stand. Here Garillo, the friend of Peraltto and his rival as a rider, saddled each horse, looking carefully to the girths, and drawing the stick strap with a skill and degree of lightness only attained by long practice. Peraltto changed horses at the back of one mile, sometimes springing from the back of one to that of another without touching the ground, and always changing so quickly that the average time between the stopping of one horse and the starting of the next was but four seconds. Peraltto wore a jockey cap of blue silk and suit of black, of which he wore a shirt and a riding coat of the same color. He was also wearing goggles and a respirator, an ingenious contrivance covering the mouth and materially aiding the breathing. At 8-23 o'clock he had completed 100 miles, and then rested for nine minutes, during which time he was attended by his physician, who pronounced him to be in capital condition. At 9-41 Peraltto left the track for 34 minutes for breakfast. At 11-14 o'clock he had completed just half his ride, and was spending on his monotonous rounds with undiminished vigour. At noon he rested for 20 minutes, was undressed, sponged, and changed his under-clothing. After taking a little rest and a sip of lemonade

he was again up and off, amid the cheers of the spectators. About 10 Mr. Bergh appeared on the scene, and, after watching the rider for a short time and consulting with his officers, said he was satisfied that everything was as it should be, though, for his part, he could not see where the fun came in. At this time, too, 10 fresh horses were added to the number already on hand. The best time was made on the 164th mile, which was covered in 2.10 by a very little sorrel mustang known as Little Tom. Peraltto took his last rest of 11 minutes at 8 o'clock, and was given a glass of stout water. For the last five miles the plucky rider showed what he could still do by springing directly from one saddle to another without stopping. The 805th mile was completed in 2.14 minutes. As he then reined in his smoking pony, a thousand friends pressed forward to shake hands and congratulate him, but the doctor interfered, and Peraltto rode away to the club house, where he was rubbed and put immediately to bed. He was in good condition, though his pulse beat at 140, and he had lost nearly 10lb. during his tremendous ride. In the course of it he was thrown by one horse, and another went lame and had to be changed.—*New York Times*.

HOW THE ELECTRIC LIGHT CAME TO LONDON.

Towards the close of 1877 a couple of huge lamps, burning a very brilliant white light, made their appearance in front of the Grand Opera in Paris. Even in a city so well illuminated as Paris these lamps attracted general attention, and inquirers were told that the system employed was a Russian patent, with the invention of which a gentleman named Joblochkoff was credited. By degrees the new luminary spread in Paris, as was natural amongst an intelligent and energetic people not fettered with too much local self-government. The Joblochkoff lamps were soon seen on each side of the new Avenue de l'Opera, at the Orangerie public gardens, at the Arc de Triomphe, the Châtelet Theatre, and other places of importance. The parochial mind in England was not yet sufficiently enlightened upon, and it was not until an experiment with the Joblochkoff machinery was announced at one of the great docks at the East-end of London that the gas companies became aware of the existence of this formidable rival. The usual result followed. A small panic in gas shares immediately took place, for no particular reason, as no inquiry had been made; and this panic immediately subsided after it was known that the experiment, from a variety of causes, was a comparative failure. The gas companies, representing in London alone about twelve millions sterling of capital, sank once more into a placid sleep. One vestry issued a report, a discussion took place at the Institute of Civil Engineers; but no one introduced the light to the London streets, although it had been burning in Paris for more than nine months.

Towards the close of June 1878 the manager of a prominent London theatre—a house devoted more to the persistent amusement of the public than to the cultivation of a very high standard of dramatic art—decided to close his doors for redecoration. The house had been kept open almost uninterruptedly for nearly ten years, and it was thought that at last four weeks might be spared for artistic repairs. The manager, a somewhat energetic, not to say restless, individual, even before his house was closed, began to consider how he could utilise his enforced holiday, so as to reopen with a new sensation, and it occurred to him that the "electric light" would be a good thing to introduce in London for that purpose. It did not occur to him that it was hardly the proper function for a theatrical manager to act as a pioneer in this matter in a city governed by forty or fifty vestries and a Metropolitan Board of Works, with an annual rating that is fast treading on the heels of the imperial taxation and with gas companies, as before stated, representing twelve millions of capital. He did not stop to argue, he went to Paris, and sought out the leading director of the Joblochkoff light. He was politely received by that gentleman, and was offered his invention for the whole of England at the moderate sum of 350,000l. English money. The theatrical manager was hardly prepared with the sum at a moment's notice, and he suggested a preliminary trial of the light at a handsome royalty; this suggestion was not acceded to, but was treated with polite contempt. He was disappointed, but not defeated. He offered a liberal sum for a few weeks' experiment, and then was candidly told that the Joblochkoff light could not be shown in London as an intermediate machine, with which it had to be worked, was the subject of a Chancery suit about an infringement of patent.

In this extremity the baffled manager made further inquiry, and found that the Joblochkoff light was not the only one in the Paris market. He found, in fact, the Lontin light, the inventors of which had not had the money and influence to get possession of the principal street in Paris, but who had to be content with illuminating the station of the Lyons Railway and the goods depot of the railway of the West. This, as far as he could judge, was equal in effect to the Joblochkoff, while he was told that it had many advantages in point of economy and adaptability, and had been preferred in a kind of competition in the Hippodrome. Luckily he found that a friend—a well-known banker in Paris—had a small interest in this treasure, having assisted the inventor at starting; and through him he arranged for the exportation to England of the necessary machinery, lamps, wire, &c., and two experts to establish and manage the lights. Arriving home in the midst of builders and decorators, his work began again. To set the French machinery in motion (an enormous revolving magnet and electrical coil) he required the aid of a powerful steam-engine of not less than 20-horse power. This is not a machine easily found in a cellar or fitted up in a garret, and the manager had to look round his immediate neighbourhood, as his electrical machines would not allow him to go farther than 500 yards; and the farther he went, the greater the expense for connecting-wire. He went to an old friend, the proprietor of a fashionable cabaret, and stated his requirements; but as the paper had only one steam-engine, the proprietor—who hates machinery—was naturally timid about having this tampered with.

The manager again went his ways, and looked in at many printers, bookbinders, &c., finding that half the houses in his locality were full of steam-engines, but not of the requisite horse-power. At last he approached the proprietor of a well-known journal at some little distance from his premises, and suggested in peremptory terms, and proposed to give him a footing in his engine-room, and to allow him to make the

necessary alterations in the engine. When the magnet and distributor, weighing about four tons, had been got with difficulty into their position near the engine, they had to be imbedded in masonry, and then the Parish authorities had to be applied to for permission to open the road-way to convey the wires underground to the points of illumination. When this consent was obtained and the work done, the case of French lamps was opened, and it was found that everything breakable had been smashed to atoms *in transitu*. A lamp-maker had to be found to construct another, and better, set of lamps in forty-eight hours, and on Thursday night, August 1st, 1878, about midnight, the light was successfully re-heated and on the following night at nine o'clock, the Strand, about the centre, and has been so lighted every night since from about eight o'clock to eleven. This light, which is artificial daylight, with a dash of moonlight in it, is produced on a large scale at about half the cost of gas, and is without smell, without heat, and is not destructive of colours. When all the theatrical managers, publicans, and advertising tailors in London have secured this light for their premises, the fifty vestries, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the gas companies with the bloated capital will think there is really something in it.—*World*.

REIGNING BEAUTIES.

A non-professional beauty, who certainly cannot complain of want of admiration, seems to think that these columns have been too exclusively devoted to the praise of one lady in particular, and sends me the following clever lines:

TOUGHERS PERDRE.
May I ask, sir, why you are so zealous
In the cause of one, however fair?
Don't imagine, pray, that I am jealous;
But I'm tired of your beauty—there!—
Always that one woman! Where you met
her.

What she wore, and did, and how, and when.
Don't you really think it would be better
If you changed the subject now and then?

Jealous! No, indeed, I'm not so silly;
But I may have my say too, I suppose.
And though you think nothing like a Lily,
Other people may prefer the rose.
Surely more than one fair face we can see
When the roll of beauty is unfurled.
Yet there's only room, you seem to fancy,
For one single beauty in the world.

I could name at least—well, half a dozen,
Quite as lovely as your "reigning belle."
I myself was told by my French cousin,
"Vous êtes mille fois plus charmante
qu'elle."

But my husband won't allow my features
In the printshop-windows to be hung
Side by side with horrid brazen creatures,
So my beauty must remain unused.

Not that I'm ambitious of appearing
In the *World* as beauty's queen—not I!
All I mean is, that I'm sick of hearing
That one name as week and week go by.
It's not fair of you to be exclusive
In your admiration of our sex;
Let your praises, then, be more diffusive,
And oblige yours very truly,
—*World*.

The following copy of a *bona fide* notice that was circulated the other day by a regimental Baboo, who had been appointed a Deputy Postmaster and was leaving a border station, is certainly one of the most original things of the kind ever seen. It is as follows:—To be read to the highest bidder. A Bay Water Cape horse light was never known a bit, but of a a little as being outstayed of two years and inside of three years. He has been ridden as a Changer in many of these. The rider departs with him as he is appointed Postmaster and is of no use to him—there is no work—no thrown for by the riding of three dices and the highest rattle to carry away the Changer. Rs. 1 per chance the horse is a somewhat spirited animal. The "Bay Water Cape horse" turned out to be a country tatoo of about 13 hands.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, October 12, 1878.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$590
" credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, 570
" credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 550
" credit, None
" Old Benares, cash, 545
" credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 780
" credit, 785
" Allowance Teals, 4 & 16

Bank, on demand, ... 37½ nominal
" 80 days' sight, ... 37½
" 3 months' sight, ... 37½ a 3/9
Credit, ... 3/9 a 3/9
Documentary, 3 months' sight, 37½
Bombay, demand Rupees, 321
Calcutta, ... 221
Shanghai, demand, ... 72
" 80 days, ... 72½
English Sovereigns, ... 5.68
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.39
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 110 nominal
Sycee, ... 108
Mexican, ... 108
" 1877, 107.

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 75 ½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700
China Trading Ins. Co., \$1,850
Yongtate Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725
Chinese Insurance Co., \$345
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,280
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$940
China Fire Ins. Co., \$235
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$20 ½
H.K. & S. M. S.-boat Co., \$18 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 20
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 161
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97½
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., \$155
Chinese Imperial Loan, 2108
Do, of 1877, 107.

Temperature.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, October 12, 1878.
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 30.190
Do, 1 P.M. ... 30.150
Do, 4 P.M. ... —
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 79
Do, 1 P.M. ... 80
Do, 4 P.M. ... —
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 74
Do, Do, 1 P.M. ... 74
Do, Do, 4 P.M. ... —
Do, Maximum ... 81
Do, Minimum over night ... 77

Portfolio.

BELSHAZZAR.

TRANSLATED FROM HEINE.

The midnight hour was drawing on;
Hushed into rest lay Babylon.

All save the royal palace, where
Was the din of revel and torches' flare.

There high within his royal hall
Belshazzar the king held festival.

His nobles around him in splendor shone,
And drain down goblets of sparkling wine.

The nobles shout, and the goblets ring;
'Twas sweet to the heart of that stiff-necked king.

The cheeks of the king, they flushed with
fire,
And still as he drank his conceit grew higher;

And, maddened with pride, his lips let fall
Wild words, that blasphemed the great Lord
of All.

More vaunting he grew, and his blasphemous
sneers
Were hailed by his lordly rout with cheers.

Proudly the king has a mandate passed;
Away his slaves, and come back full fast.

Many gold vessels they bring with them,
The spoils of God's House in Jerusalem.

With impious hand the king caught up,
Filled to the brim, a sacred cup;

And down to the bottom he drained it dry,
And aloud with his mouth afoam did cry—

"Jehovah! I scoff at Thy greatness gone!
I am the king of Babylon."

The terrible words were ringing still—
When the king at his heart felt a secret chill.

The laughter ceased, the lords held their
breath,
And all through the hall was still as death.

And see, see there! on the white wall, see,
Come forth what seems a man's hand to be!

And it wrote and wrote in letters of flame
On the white wall—then vanished the way
it came.

The king sat staring, he could not speak,
His knees knocked together, death-pale was
his cheek.

With cold fear creeping his lords sat round,
They sat dumbstricken, with never a sound.

The Magians came, but not one of them all
Could interpret the writing upon the wall.

That self-same night—his soul God said!—
Was Belshazzar the king by his nobles slain.
—Blackwood's Magazine.

FORTUNE'S FIELD.

He who grumbles all the time,
Who will make no strong endeavor,
O'er life's obstacles to climb,
And remains an idler ever,
Never on his brow shall wear
Fortune's laurels rich and fair.

"What am I?" Thus does he sigh.
"What am I?" Long I've been hoping
I might catch luck passing by."
Ah, deceived man! lazy moping
Catches nothing fit to own—
That is caught by work alone.

Th' eagle soaring in the sky
Far away from earth's dominion,
Braves the sun with steady eye,
Borne on ever active pinion;
Once his wings are closed in rest
Down he falls to earth's green breast.

Does the fisherman remain
In his cottage by the billows,
Sleeping on through sun and rain,
Courtless dreams on pleasant pillows,
When he seeks to fill his nets?
Oh, no! that would bring regrets.

In his trusty boat, off-tried,
Pulling at the oars, behold him,
When the sunrise paints the tide,
Till the twilight shades enfold him;
All the bright hours of the day
He is pulling on his way;

On his way till he behold
In his net the harvest fished for;
On his way until he folds
To his heart the blessings wished for;
On his way until the prize
He has sought beside him lies.

So must he strong effort make—
Earnest from his first beginning—
Who would compensations take
That are really worth the winning;
Only seeds of labor yield
Richest crops in Fortune's field.

A FUGITIVE PRIMA DONNA.

A New York correspondent writes:—"The German prima donna, Madame Pappenheim, whom Mr. Mapleson is about to introduce to town, is just at this moment the most remarkable escapee I ever heard of. She has run away from her own farewell benefit concert, and while a large audience was assembled last night in the New York Academy of Music for this testimonial entertainment, she was far out at sea, having made her escape from Boston by a freight steamer the day before. Imagine the feelings of the artists who had given their services for her benefit, of the estimable musician who acted as conductor, of the two hundred ladies and gentlemen (amateurs) who were to sing the choruses of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, and of the people in the audience who had bought tickets for the purpose of giving Madame Pappenheim a good send off, when the time for her appearance came, and the prima donna could not be found. The performance began without her, and it was half over—she was not to sing till the second part—before the audience was informed of her absence. At that time nobody in the house knew what had become of her. She had been telegraphed from Boston, where she sang the other night, that she would be here yesterday morning. She made appointments with two or three persons to meet her. When these messages were despatched she must have been already on board ship. As for the concert, she seems to have paid no attention to it whatever, not even providing for the disposal of the profits, from which I infer that there were none. It was not until to-day that we knew what had become of her, and then the news came in a letter to her hotel-keeper. I hope for her sake—and for yours too, of course—that she will be found in London; she could hardly come

back to New York; and I am not sure that she would be quite comfortable in Germany, for she ran away from Hamburg in order to come here. I remember a very funny letter which she addressed to a Hamburg newspaper on her departure for America. It was intended to explain her abrupt evasion. She said that having received the offer of a high salary to accompany Herr Wachtel on his American tour, she had made repeated requests to the director of the Hamburg Opera to cancel her engagement, and since he persistently refused she had no choice but to break the engagement and go, which she begged the Herr Editor of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* to believe that she did only from the highest artistic ambition. Believe? Of course he did. How could he refuse a lady a little thing like that. Well, Madame Pappenheim has found fame in the United States; she has studied hard, and improved greatly since her arrival in the autumn of 1875; but she has found trouble too. Managers have had bad luck, and the most unlucky of all the managers with whom she has had to deal has been herself. Other ventures having come to grief, she took a company of her own in partnership with the German American actor Adams, and the natural result of that enterprise was bankruptcy, law suit, writs, attachments, arrests, sheriff's officers, &c. The adventure of last night was the close of these miserable vexations. She ran away from debts and judgments. There was an officer waiting for her in the Opera House, and when he found that she had fled, he pounced upon poor Adams just as that wretched man was about to sing 'Cujus animam gementem.' He sang it with great feeling."—*Daily News*.

THE COST OF THE LATE WAR.

Now that the curtain may be said to have fallen on the Russo-Turkish war, not to rise again for a time, it may be interesting to glance at the commercial and financial conditions of the two countries before and after the great struggle which has been brought definitely to a close, to get some idea of the havoc a war of eleven months has worked. At the outbreak of the war in April, 1877, Russia had made very great strides in commerce, trade, and general prosperity. Her credit was better than that of most of the continental States. Her loans, issued with a provoking persistency, had risen above par. Her railways, originally constructed entirely with a view to strategic uses, were widely extending their area and embracing the centres of industry in distant parts of the Empire. Not only her Black Sea trade, which was becoming exceedingly prosperous, but also her Baltic and Archangel trade, had improved in a remarkable manner, so much so, that while in 1876 Russian exports amounted to only 152,000,000 roubles, in 1877 they had risen to the total of 421,500,000 roubles, while her imports, which in 1876 were 183,000,000 roubles, in 1877 became 351,000,000 roubles. These figures alone show pretty clearly the rapid advance in the arts of peace the Empire of the Czar was making, and the progress of Turkey, though not so marked, was also perceptible in the increase of her commerce, the extension of her railways, and the economical improvement of her populations. There can be no dispute as to the deplorable manner that, through centuries of apathy, the rich, natural resources and mineral wealth of both the European and Asiatic dominions of the Sultan have been neglected. But the resources of the country which have been already developed are considerably greater than meet of us would credit. Statistics are not generally trustworthy in Turkey, and the means of forming any judgment on the real financial condition of the country are excessively meagre. The revenue also, owing to the slovenliness of its collection, and making all possible allowance for the rapacity of occasional Pashas, does not properly represent the taxable wealth of the country; and the general well-being of the population of European Turkey, before the war broke out, suggests that, had more skilful expedients been resorted to, they might have contributed more largely to the necessities of the State. But that the foreign trade of Turkey was very considerable is evidenced by the fact that more than six million tons of shipping by the latest calculation entered her ports annually. This is a proof that the despised Ottoman, whom we have been told to regard as a soldier and nothing more, was able to do a thriving trade; and were we in possession of more complete statistics on the subject, there is no doubt additional evidence would be produced of the recent material progress of the Ottoman Empire. When the Russian armies entered Bulgaria, the missionaries of the Czar confessed they were astonished at the easy prosperity of the so-called victims of Turkish tyranny. The enlightened government of Midhat Pasha in the vilayet of the Danube had not only assisted the comfort of the people in that part of the Sultan's dominions, but had also made it more valuable to the State, and there were many other members of the Young Turkish party who in other parts of the Empire had similarly contributed to its well-being and prosperity.

The traveller who should now visit these once smiling provinces since war, with all its horrors, has passed over them, would be appalled at the work of destruction a few months have wrought. Bright stretches of rich country have been turned into blackened waste; and the solitude which is ironically called peace, reigns over the whole, while the mournful silence is only broken by some drunken orgies of some brutal exiles on the part of the savage Bulgarian, now master of the land. Gloomy however as the outlook of Turkey must necessarily be for many years to come, it is possible that in the distant future she may be really richer for the loss of that territory which she deplores. The independent and semi-independent provinces that have been carved out of the Ottoman Empire are to bear their share of the debt which has for so long a time hampered the Stamboul treasury, nor should it be forgotten that the province of Roumelia, still left by the Congress to the Sultan, contains much of the rich pastoral country, and most of the mineral wealth of his old dominions. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that Turkey in the future was with Russia no longer possessed the resources of twenty-two millions of people to rely upon. The vilayet of the Danube lost to the Empire was its most densely populated province. Bosnia was employed, or annexed to Austria with its superficies of 16,100 miles, and its population of 1,079,000, is no trifling loss; and the Herzegovina, the real origin of the war, with its 7,000 square miles, is of all the sacrifices made, that which will be least felt. The pecuniary cost to Turkey of the late war is difficult to estimate, but it may be

safely said that the sacrifices she has had to make of this kind are considerably less than those of Russia. The Turkish army is notoriously inexperienced to maintain. A Turk's patriotism makes him patient and long-suffering where a Russian's would grow and show open discontent. His abstinence from fermented liquors removes one item of expenses that falls heavily on the Commissariat of the Czar, and his will endure and fight on non-indifferent terms would fall well to sustain the physical of the Russian soldier. Besides, the Sultan's armies, it must be remembered, were fighting at home. The vilayet of the Danube and Adrianople, where the war has raged, are the richest provinces of the Empire; and while the Government of St. Petersburg had to convey supplies for their armies from great distances, and at so enormous a cost, the Turkish forces were comparatively cheaply maintained. Turkey therefore, has not added to her debt in the extravagant manner in which Russia has done so. Her bad credit protected her from reckless borrowing on the Bourses of capitals and the issue of paper money at home was certainly not in excess of what the country could bear. But Russia with a better credit has added millions and millions to her debt with a light heart. She concluded one foreign loan in 1876 for 125,000,000 roubles; then, not being able any longer to obtain money abroad save at a ruinous rate of interest, she issued three domestic loans for 350,000,000 paper roubles in order to furnish the sinews of war. We have the authority of the St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette for the statement that the Imperial Bank advanced 285,000,000 roubles to the Government during the duration of the war. In addition to the National Debt alone, then, the war is shown by the lowest computation to have cost at least 8,000,000,000 roubles, while since the cessation of hostilities the expense of maintaining the Russian armies in Roumelia, Bulgaria and Roumania—to say nothing of Asia Minor—amount to a very large sum indeed. Then the Russian armies have to be brought home, an undertaking obviously, of a most costly nature; so altogether were Russian responsibilities to cease directly, instead of lasting nine months longer, the Czar's crusade in Bulgaria will have increased the Russian national debt by nearly one-half. For many years the campaign of eleven months will leave its distressing traces throughout the land. Trade has been at a standstill, industries have been idle, and credit has been destroyed. Twenty years hardly sufficed to relieve Russia of the impoverishing consequences of the Crimean War. The paper money debt incurred then had not been cancelled when a fresh tilt at the Turk necessitated fresh calls upon the note press. The new liabilities of 1876—8 will be for generations a millstone round the neck of the Russian people, and it may be judged from the few observations we have made into how deep a slough of bankruptcy the country would have been plunged had she been tempted by her evil advisers into fresh entanglements.—*Globe*.

"IMPEACHMENT" OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The *Standard*, on July 28th, the morning the mail left, published the following article:—
As a specimen of the length to which folly and fanaticism can lead some of the opponents of Her Majesty's Ministers, we publish a portion of the ridiculous petition for the impeachment of the Prime Minister, which was presented last night to the House of Commons. The petition was decided upon at "conferences" held this week at Manchester and Kelghley. It sets forth the history of the Eastern Question during the last fifty years, and recounts in detail the "treasonable" acts of the Premier, "articles of impeachment," which conclude the petition:—
"That the Earl of Beaconsfield has, therefore, committed the following high crimes and misdemeanours:—
"1. He has wholly neglected to advise Her Majesty the Queen even to remonstrate with the Emperor of Russia upon his violation in Servia of the Treaty of Paris, but has allowed remonstrance to be addressed to the injured party, the Sultan.
"2. He has weakened the Porte by advising the Sultan to grant an armistice to Servia, instead of sending his troops to Belgrade.
"3. Not having advised Her Majesty the Queen to declare war against Russia for her violation of the Treaty of Paris, he has neglected to inform the Sultan that this Treaty was no longer binding on him, and that he might, without breach of agreement, send an army to the right bank of the Pruth to impede the Russian invasion from the other side.
"4. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to violate the Treaty of Paris, by sending a representative to Constantinople to propose a European interference with the Sultan's Government.
"5. He has obtained a grant of money from Parliament under a false pretence of protecting the Ottoman Empire from Russian aggression.
"6. Under the same false pretence he has advised Her Majesty the Queen to call out the reserve forces.
"7. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to call to Europe a portion of the Indian forces, thereby being no enemy against whom to employ them.
"8. While pretending to go to the Congress at Berlin to discuss the Treaty of San Stefano as one that concerned all Europe, he has made a private arrangement with the Power which he pretended to treat as an enemy—a line of conduct which is particularly insulting to France, our ally in the Crimean war, and the only country represented at Berlin which has made no attempt to turn to advantage the misfortunes of the Ottoman Empire.
"9. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to conclude a Convention for the occupation of Cyprus, which, while it degrades Her Majesty into the position of a vassal of the Sultan, commits England to the dishonour of sharing the spoils of the Ottoman Empire.
"10. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to undertake a protectorate of Asia Minor, and to join in a European protection of Turkey in Europe, and has thus made good government in Turkey absolutely impossible.
"11. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to promise to resist by force of arms any future aggression of Russia in Asia Minor, while the conditions with which this promise is clogged, together with the absence of any attempt to resist by force any present aggression of Russia, show that he has no intention that the new Treaty should be better observed than the Treaty of 1855 have been."

12. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.
"Yon petitioners further represent that at this moment the inhabitants of Lagistan are likely to rise in insurrection against the extender of Batum, and that an insurgent army of Turks and Greeks is in arms in the Rhodope Mountains, that Russia appears unable to cope with these insurrections, and that your petitioners are afraid that the English forces may be used against them, which would be an act of unparalleled infamy."

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will exhibit articles of impeachment against Lord Beaconsfield, and will cause him to be arrested, and tried for his crimes and misdemeanours by the House of Lords, in order that the honour of England may be saved and the contemplated evils averted.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

We understand that before Mr. Cowen presented the petition he placed it before the Speaker, who informed the hon. gentleman that he saw nothing unconstitutional in the language of the petition, and that he would allow it to be presented, with the understanding that the Select Committee on Petitions should decide whether it was in order. Mr. Cowen also communicated to Lord Beaconsfield the tenor of the proposed impeachment, and at the same time informing the noble Earl that, although he had agreed to present the petition to the House, he was not in favour of its prayer.

CHINESE FAMILY LIFE.

No. 2.
I was born in the Provincial Metropolis of Y— seventy years ago. Our family is comparatively modern, beginning as it does with my great-grandfather, who separated from his stock more than a century ago. He was a small hawk in the oil trade, and for reasons unknown to his descendants, left his native village, which is 100 English miles from Y—, to seek his fortunes elsewhere. It is probable that his antecedents were such as to render unnecessary his part attention to the ancestral tomb. My grandfather was a pawnbroker's clerk in Y—. My father was a secretary in the office of the district magistrate, and died at the age of 71. These three, my ancestors, are all buried in our family graveyard outside the North-gate of Y—. None of them ever possessed any landed property; and I myself have never owned any other immovable property than the house at Y—, in which we now live, and for which I paid 110. 300. At present the genealogical register of our family lies in my bosom; but, as generations go on, doubtless some of my descendants will record the particulars above given. My mother gave birth to three sons and a daughter. She was a small-footed woman, and the only wife of any description my father had. My eldest brother died at the age of eight. My younger brother is still alive, and has employment as a servant in the office of the district magistrate, or rather had until the late magistrate died. The new arrival did not continue his services. My sister was married at the age of 22 to a native of Y—, who is employed as the personal servant of one of the officials in Y—. She has never borne her husband any children, in consequence of which the son of her husband's younger brother has been adopted as their heir. At the age of 21 I married a woman of Yün Nan extraction. I never heard of the rule you mention of allowing five generations to elapse before the domicile is changed. The rule is here that the domicile follows the cemetery. If any man chooses to separate from his stock, he must buy a piece of land for his cemetery and direct his son to bury him there, he founds a new family, and is the ancestor or progenitor of a new stock. A woman can never change her domicile. She must either belong to that of her husband or of her father. My wife only bore me one son, who died; and as she showed no sign of bearing me any more children, I determined at the age of 42 to take to myself a concubine. This was a large-footed girl from the neighbouring magistracy of A—, about 50 miles off. I bought her for \$40; and, truly, her share of worldly felicity has been very great. She bore me four daughters and two sons straight away one after the other, and all of these are alive. My wife, as is common with women in this Province, was fairly educated, and could read any ordinary book. She died at the age of 51, I at that time being 64 years of age. My second wife, or concubine, never knew of any relations except her mother who sold her, and who used to come and see her before she died. Of course she is completely uneducated. As you well know, I had been until 50 years employed as clerk in various Government offices, in and around Y—. About that time, however, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in whose employ I then was, suddenly ceased giving me any papers to copy. I could not understand this for some time, until I finally learnt that a personal enemy of mine had informed him that I was in the employ of a foreigner. The Governor himself was a just man, and would not take any active steps against me until he had proofs of my having done anything wrong. However, I felt the ground sinking beneath me, and determined to quit at once all official employ; and since then I have depended entirely upon two sincere poets obtained for me by a friend who owes me a debt of gratitude, which brings me in together about 110. 40 a month. I have been fortunate in getting three of my daughters married off. One is the wife of a small land-owner near Y—; another is married to a trader engaged in the California trade; and a third to a man who gets a commission for obtaining licences for the sale of California companies. My fourth daughter is 19 years of age, and I am very anxious to get her off my hands before I die. Thus my race now consists of three progenitors lying in the cemetery; two sons and a daughter. As I am disgusted with the miserable corruption which prevails everywhere in official circles, I have determined to place my boys out in trade. Ever since my treatment 30 years ago, I have felt exceedingly bitter towards all Chinese officials. My eldest son is 17 years old, and I hope to get him some employ in an English colony, where, although he will never get a button or rise to honour in his own country, he will be sure of justice and protection, and at the same time be enabled to pay the usual visit to my tomb. The youngest son is only 9 years of age, and I do not know yet what I shall do with him. Neither of them is engaged to be married. My daughter employs herself with reading

popular poetry and working embroidery. When I die, the property, such as it is, will belong in equal shares to my two sons, but their mother will exercise control over it until her death. All I feel anxious about is my daughter. There are no suitable young men in Y—, and I am sadly afraid of joining her to an opium-smoker or a gambler. I have been looking about amongst the villages around Y—, but this is up-hill work, for, besides being far away, they don't look with particular favour upon town girls. Finally my daughter does not want to marry. I live very quietly and know hardly anyone. From my acquaintance with government offices I have, as you see, been able to pick up a very fair substitute for the Pekingese dialect, and I have taught my sons to speak it as purely as possible. The miserable lingo spoken in the public offices here is nothing more than a jumble of *Kwan-hua* interspersed with local idioms, and I am very anxious that they should not fall into that. As the proverb says "the starved camel is always bigger than a horse," and whoever, being a Provincial, speaks Pekingese, is at least a gentleman. Ah! with you foreigners everything is genuine; anybody can get justice. But with us, rottenness!—*Shanghai Courier*.

A BATTLE BETWEEN ANTS.

Nature publishes a letter written from Maritzburg, South Africa, by Mr. F. E. Colenso, in which that gentleman says:—"I noticed one morning that along the bottom of the front wall of my house, on the veranda, there lay a quantity of reddish-brown powder; there was enough to fill a coffee-cup. On looking closer I saw that it was made up of small and larger fragments which glistened, and on inspecting some in my hand they turned out to be the heads, legs, trunks, etc., of countless ants. A number of these animals were still on the wall above, and my attention being now arrested, I watched them and saw that they were contributing to the strange deposit. This species of ant is small, and comparatively harmless one, the chief aim of which is that it makes its way to every species of food and swarms on it. As I usual with ants, the general body of insects is accompanied by larger individuals, which are provided with heads and jaws quite disproportionate to their bodies, and with these jaws they do all the cutting up. Among the ants on the wall there was a large sprinkling of these 'soldier ants' and the whole community seemed to be bent on destroying them. The proportion of heavy-laden to ordinary ants was about one to ten. I saw a group of little ones fastening on to a big ant which made desperate efforts to release itself. At first the big one bit several little ones in two, and the parts dropped down from the wall; but after a while the little ones severed all the legs of the big one, and finally got on his back and out him in two. The group then dropped down to swell the mass below. Similar scenes were enacted elsewhere on the wall. The commencement of one combat was as follows:—A big ant walked along till it met another big one, and the two shook antennae. Just then a little one seized hold of a hind leg of one of these big ones. Neither took a notice, but continued a rapid conversation. Suddenly other small ones came up, when the big one, whose leg was grabbed, turned furiously on the little one and seized him by the middle. This could not be done until the big one had doubled himself up; as soon as he had held of his small antagonist he lifted him in the air and snapped him in two. Meanwhile all the big one's legs had been seized by the little ones, and the party seemed to turn over and over, little bits tumbling down now a leg, now half an ant, till the big one was vanquished. The ant is most assuredly subject to passions. The way in which the big ant turned on the little one was singularly indicative of rage. The determined manner in which he laid hold of the little one was quite human. If I had had a magnifying glass, the scene would have been really exciting."

TORPEDO LAUNCHES.

A very important series of experiments with torpedo launches came off at Portsmouth recently, the object being to ascertain how near it was possible for a torpedo boat to approach an enemy in the night time without its approach being discovered either by the noise of its machinery or by the glare of its fires. The observations were made by Captain Jones and Mr. Leely, of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve. The *Speedy*, gunboat, which was stationed at Spithead, represented the enemy, and the torpedo flotilla, which consisted of the *Lightning* and four steam launches, represented the torpedo boats. The distance apart being about four miles. Two of the launches were tried with reference to the means adopted for concealing the glare of their fires, and two with reference to noise, while the *Lightning* was taken both as to noise and glare, Nixon's smokeless steam navigation coal being used in every instance. The night was moonless, but the air was remarkably clear, and the weather and sea were so perfectly calm that the smallest noise could be heard with distinctness. At a preconcerted signal from the *Speedy*, the *Lightning* began its approach, and was followed at intervals of a quarter of an hour by the torpedo launches. She was discovered five minutes before she passed the stern of the gunboat by the glare of her Thornycroft engines. Nos. 74 and 81 launches were tested for glare, the former being fitted, for the purpose of concealing the light from the funnels, with Venetian ashpit doors of peculiar construction, the invention of Mr. Williams, the chief engineer of the *Polestar*, while the latter was provided with a vertical tube for the passage of air to the ash-pit, and thus removing the necessity of having open doors. The result proved that in the case of No. 74, though there was no glare from the ash-pit, her approach was detected by the glare from her funnel produced by the exhaust. The trial of the other experiment was not so satisfactory. Of the launches which were tested with reference to noise, the motive power of one, No. 80, was furnished by Williams' noiseless engines, the other, No. 74, the dockyard launch, being fitted with Junken's quieting exhaust. In the case of the former his approach was discovered by the glare before the noise of the machinery could be distinguished; while in the case of the dockyard launch there was no glare at all, its approach being indicated by the noise of the machinery, but as the engines were all hidden in, it had arrived within a minute and a half from the gunboat before it was discovered by observers intently on the lookout for it. The experiments tend to prove that the construction of a perfect

tion of a perfectly noiseless and invisible torpedo boat is well within the bounds of possibility, and that all that is wanted to enable a torpedo attack in the dark to prove successful is to combine in a single craft Williams's engine, Williams's Venetian ash-pit door, and Junken's quieting exhaust.—*Times*.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation, by Commission is a curiously old ceremony. As soon as the Black-Rod is seen approaching the Commons, the doors are locked. He knocks twice for admission, and the Sergeant-at-Arms thereupon asks through a grating in one of the pannels of the door what is wanted. Black-Rod replies that he is bearer of a message from the Queen. On receiving permission to enter, he marches up to the mace, and in very formal and stately language informs the Speaker that he is requested to attend the House of Peers. When he has made this intimation, he walks backwards in a way that sometimes causes him to be tripped up by the coconnet fibre that covers the floor. The Speaker and the members then appear at the bar of the gilded chamber, with Sergeant-at-Arms on one side and Black-Rod on the other. The Lord Chancellor and four other Peers are seen sitting in a row at the foot of the throne. They are grotesquely attired—red robes, parti-coloured cloaks and curiously cocked hats—and can be likened to five burlesque kings in a pantomime. The ceremony of reading the titles of the bills and intimating the Queen's sanction to them is gone through in Norman French. The Chief Clerk bows first to the Lord Commissioners, then to the Speaker and the Commons, and declares that the Queen consents to the Bills being passed. It is a vestige of old-world life and manners that has come down to the present busy time without change. The ceremony over, the Speaker and members go back to the Commons and hear the Queen's speech again read. The Speaker intimates that he reads the speech for the information of the House and for 'greater correctness' he has procured a copy of the document. These words are never omitted, and the reason why they are used is because there have been occasions when the speech delivered in one House did not exactly correspond with that read in the other. Then the members shake hands with the Speaker, the Sergeant and the Clerk, and the Session is over. This Session commenced at a period of great excitement, but has ended quietly enough.

THE MOTHER'S ANSWER.

A fair-haired child to its mother spoke,
As its eyes with wonder grew,
"What's that, dear ma," the prattler said,
"That's hiding the sun from view!"
The mother gazed, as the fading light
Made the scene look ghastly and drear;
Then turned to her fair-haired child and said,
"That's a Jersey mosquito, dear."

THE MONEY VALUE OF A WIFE.—In *Rosendale*, last week, reports the *Manchester Guardian*, the "rights and titles" in a wife were handed over by her husband, under a lease for the sum of £5 to another man, a stomomason, who had become enamoured of the lady. About two years ago the husband and wife lived at Rawtenstall, when one night he came home the worse for drink, and she, to serve him out, applied a stiff mustard plaster to him while he slept. This led to a separation, she staying at Rawtenstall, he going to live at various places, and finally settling at a village two miles off. The man then offered to take the woman as "partner," and she agreed to accept him if he could arrange matters with her husband. On interviewing the husband the man was surprised to hear that £10 was required for her. He did not think she was worth it, but ultimately they repaired to an inn, referring the matter to the arbitration of the landlord, who persuaded the husband to relinquish all claims to the wife for £5. The transaction was thus settled.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.—Another instance of the intelligent enterprise of the Japanese Government is furnished by the visit to Liverpool last week of Capt. Nawoyah Yonagi, of the Imperial Navy, and head hydrographer at Yeddo, for the purpose of studying the system of rating chronometers, long practised by Mr. John Hartnup, astronomer to the Menzies Dock Board. Capt. Yanagi, assisted by Lieut. Ken Iseno, spent a long time at the Bidston Observatory, where the system of rating chronometers was fully explained by Mr. Hartnup and by Messrs. Thomas Russell and Sons, of Liverpool, whose firm has supplied the Imperial Government with more than one hundred chronometers since Japan began the formation of a navy. Capt. Yanagi expressed his belief in the superiority of Mr. Hartnup's over any similar institution which he had recently visited on the Continent. The Japanese officers sailed for New York Aug. 24 in the *Unadun* steamer, their instructions being to study the observatories of the United States before returning to their own country.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in an article on the development of the German navy, gives an interesting statement of the relative strength of the English, French, and German fleets at the end of 1874. England, with a population of 37,500,000 souls and 7,000,000 subjects living in other than European countries, possessed 322 serviceable men-of-war; with, in round numbers, 4,000 guns; a naval personnel of 41,000 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 674,000,000 tons. Of the naval personnel 24 per cent were on foreign service, 17 per cent were on other seagoing ships, and the rest on land; among these latter being included, it must be supposed, the crews of coastguard and harbour ships. France at the same time, with 36,000,000 inhabitants and 2,800,000 Frenchmen living out of Europe, had 339 serviceable men-of-war, a naval personnel of 28,000 officers and men, naval estimates of £26,000,000 sterling, and a mercantile navy of 1,000,000 tons. Of the naval personnel 17 per cent were embarked in ships on foreign stations; 20 per cent in seagoing vessels at home, while the rest were on shore. Germany, with 46,000,000 inhabitants and nearly 5,000,000 Germans living out of Europe, had 50 serviceable men-of-war, with 329 guns, naval personnel of 7,000 of all ranks, naval estimates of £282,000 sterling, and a mercantile marine of about a million tons. Of the naval personnel 35 per cent were on board ships abroad; 32 per cent in ships at home; and the rest on shore.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 11th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c. Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 18 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via Suez or Brindisi	Via Suez or Brindisi	Via Suez or Brindisi
Letters,	22	26	
Registration,	12	12	
Newspapers,	4	6	
Books & Patterns,	8	10	

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), Mexico (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	30	49	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.E.), New Zealand:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8

W. Indies (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters,	34	38	
Newspapers,	4	6	
Books & Patterns,	8	10	
Registration,	12	12	

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 4; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly of great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or of other current topics, with or without advertisements.
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets not attached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of flannel or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such by the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhoo, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 11 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails shall be delivered free there.

Article 12 of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to those letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.
Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton, by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong steamers will convey this class of correspondence to the Colonies at Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward F. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Outlaws duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Colonies, &c., 2 lbs.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed discount is made on drawing on the United Kingdom in force at Shanghai.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Colonies, &c., 2 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyes, stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmaster and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel, but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25.....18 cents.
" £25.....36
" £25.....64
" £100.....72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed discount is made on drawing on the United Kingdom in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

Oct. 11, 1878.

Letts. Paps.	Letts. Paps.
A Fool	1
Ainsbury, Capt.	1
Alexander, Harry	1
Almeida, Pio d'	1
Aky Mypan	1
Arden	1
Aky Mypan	1
Barnes	1
Barnes, Mounts.	1
Batten, Mrs.	1
Bangham, G.E.	1
Beal, Mrs.	1
Berlitz, Wm.	1
Bernard, Emile	1
Black, Geo.	1
Blanchard, Y. T.	1
Boswell, L.	1
Brookhouse	1
Capt. J.	1
Brooking, A. O.	1
Brown, Camp	1
bell, Sir	1
Bushnell, Saml. C.	1
Butcher, J. B.	1
Cassidy, E.	1
Chapman, J. N.	1
Cheung Loong	1
Church, H. E.	1
Clatand, Mons. J.	1
Cross, Mrs. S. J.	1
Cumha, Caro-	1
lina da	1
Dacin, Paul	1
Dhite, Mount.	1
Dumont, Mrs.	1
H. L.	1
Earl, Miss E. E.	1
Evans, James S.	1
Fox, Madam	1
French, Capt.	1
Gaby, John	1
Hill, Chas. E.	1
Houssaye, Mr	1
Housh, Arthur	1
Jack, J.	1
Lafont, Andrew	1
Levis, S.	1
Lee Koo Tsay	1
Lick, Thomas	1
Lone, J.	1
Lumsden, W.	1
Macdonald, E.	1
Macdonald, Capt.	1
Martin, R.	1
Merriman, James	1
Moore, Mr	1
Parke, D.	1
Parkin, J. H.	2
Pembroke, Frank	8
Piko, Mr	1
Polyn, Polina	1
Ram, Wm.	1
Ricards, Samuel	2
Riche, John	2
Ryan, Capt.	1
Sacconi, P.	1
Sam Wah	1
Sams, W. F. B.	1
Sanders, Albert	1
Savio, Pietro	1
Schulz, W.	1
Sheather, C. H.	1
seaman	1
Stewart, Capt.	1
Swinney, F.	1
Taffel, William	1
Tai Afat	1
Talpo, Cap. Frd.	8
Tanner, J. B.	1
Thiel, John F. A.	1
Thoussar, Alex.	1
carpenter	1
Tongei, (Chino)	1
Waleh, Jas., Jr.	1
Ward, Miss Hatlie	1
Whetton, Chas.	1
Willberg, Ch.	1
Wing Lee, Mess.	1
Woolville, E.	1
Wright, James	1
Young, T.	1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to P. and O. Co.'s Wharf.
6. From P. and O. Co.'s Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
8. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Arratoon Appear	5	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	Oct. 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Bellona	4	Ahrons	Ger. str.	789	Oct. 10	Chinese		
Bombay	2	Brit.	str.	749	Oct. 12	Kwok Ahchoong		
City of Tokio	5	Mauri	Amer. str.	5079	Oct. 10	M. S. S. Co.	Y'haan & San F'isco	15th inst.
Douglas	5	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	Oct. 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Flying
Fame	6	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Oct. 11	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Fatchoy	8	Holland	Brit. str.	113	Oct. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	14th inst.
Glenfalloch	5	Taylor	Brit. str.	1389	Oct. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	14th inst.
Kienchow	2	Brit.	str.					
Loudoun Castle	5	Marshall	Brit. str.	2200	Oct. 9	Adamson, Ball & Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Moray	5	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	Sept. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Namoa	4	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Oct. 6	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Norden	4	Boysen	Dan. str.	778	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Norma	3	Brit.	str.	606	June 28	Kwok Ahchoong		
Ocean	5	Edmondson	Brit. str.	978	Oct. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Port Darwin, &c.	
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger. str.	777	Oct. 12	Kwok Ahchoong	Swatow	
Penodo	4	Cain	Brit. str.	662	Oct. 9	Melchers & Co.		
Prima	5	Butler	Brit. str.	1872	Oct. 11	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Quarta	4	Haye	Ger. str.	731	Oct. 2	Seoy Shing	Saloon	16th inst.
Sea Gull	8	Roberts	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	Yokohama	Mails
Sunda	5	Reeves	Brit. str.	1023	Oct. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Haliphong	To-day
Wash	5	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Oct. 6	Landstein & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Yotung	2	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	Oct. 9	Kwok Ahchoong		
Sailing Vessels								
Ada Melmore	4	Sewell	Brit. bga.	568	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Albert Russell	3	Carver	Amer. bga.	769	July 15	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Aldebaran	4	Cole	Brit. bga.	398	Aug. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Annie Burr	8	Simpson	Amer. bga.	650	Sept. 24	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Anton Gunter	3	Kuhn	Ger. bga.	440	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Banlian	4	Grandin	Brit. bga.	760	Sept. 15	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Bethoven	4	Hoye	Ger. bga.	356	Oct. 6	Melchers & Co.		
Bonfactor	4	Hayden	Amer. bga.	596	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	New York	
Bertha Marion	1	Scarlett	Brit. bga.	539	Oct. 12	Gilman & Co.		
Borneo	4	Shaw	Amer. bga.	736	Sept. 11	Meyer & Co.	Callao	
Brunette	2	Dow	Brit. bga.	374	Sept. 12	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Sydney via Manila	
Canton	1	Knudsen	Brit. bga.	779	Sept. 16	Chinese		
Challenge	2	Doughty	Brit. bga.	599	Sept. 16	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Chamron Kamroye	2	Hume	Siam. bga.	480	Sept. 24	Kin-tye-long		
Channel Queen	3	Lachur	Brit. bga.	609	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Charles Moreau	2	Quatremaux	Fch. bga.	368	Sept. 11	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	Cleared
Chocula	4	Kenneth	Brit. bga.	284	Oct. 3	Chinese		
Cosman	8	Leverick	Amer. bga.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Cosmo	7	Robertson	Brit. bga.	1220	Sept. 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	7	Robertson	Brit. bga.	916	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dharwar	8	Frederick	Brit. bga.	1300	Aug. 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Singapore	
Dingo	3	Staples	Amer. bga.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Don Quixote	2	King	Amer. bga.	1128	Sept. 24	Messageries Maritimes		
Emilio V.	2	Mirrele	Ital. bga.	724	Sept. 8	D. Muso & Co.		
Emulation	2	Gunn	Brit. bga.	380	Oct. 4	Weller & Co.		
Fabius	2	Reeves	Siam. bga.	650	Sept. 24	Chinese		
Flensburg	5	Jacobson	Dan. bga.	365	Oct. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang	
Pontenays	7	Taylor	Brit. bga.	404	Sept. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fueller	7	Armstrong	Amer. bga.	404	Sept. 24	Melchers & Co.		
George Skolfield	8	Hall	Brit. bga.	1313	Sept. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Glamis	7	Koy	Brit. bga.	1160	Sept. 19	Russell & Co.		
Hammonia	3	Weller	Ger. bga.	408	Oct. 10	Caplain	Yokohama	
Hera	7	Robertson	Brit. bga.	1400	Sept. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hermann	5	Lembke	Ger. bga.	209	Oct. 11	Weller & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Highlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer. bga.	1352	June 19	Caplain		
Hobpur	4	Shaw	Brit. bga.	522	Sept. 3	Rosario & Co.		
Imperatrice Elizabeth	7	Heglich	Aust. bga.	1629	Sept. 20	D. Muso & Co.		
India	3	Patton	Amer. bga.	1294	Sept. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Iphigenia	3	Green	Ger. bga.	464	Oct. 10	Weller & Co.	Amoy	
Japan	3	Ottmann	Ger. bga.	270	Sept. 10	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	put back
Juliane	4	Oestmann	Ger. bga.	187	Sept. 23	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Kate Waters	2	Giese	Brit. bga.	580	Sept. 22	Romedios & Co.	Sydney v. Foochow	
Kim Yong Tye	2	Kolledge	Siam. bga.	329	Sept. 18	Tack Mee		
Kirkland	1	Mearns	Brit. bga.	453	Oct. 4	Weller & Co.		
Leucadia	7	Mearns	Brit. bga.	896	Sept. 19	Stemmen & Co.		
Lizzie Perry	4	Pitman	Brit. bga.	1122	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.	New York	
Lord Macaulay	3	Monkman	Brit. bga.	848	Oct. 7	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Lottie Moore	4	Hudson	Amer. bga.	880	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Lucky	2	Soderstrom	Siam. bga.	424	Sept. 80	Tack Mee		
Managton	3	Thompson	Brit. bga.	330	Oct. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Swatow	
Mary Louise	7	Gulibux	Fch. bga.	425	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Melrose	4	Dexter	Brit. bga.	1174	Aug. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Min-yon	7	Plumer	Amer. bga.	994	Sept. 18	Caplain		
Moneta	7	Bianet	Brit. bga.	1103	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
Niagara	7	Paulson	Brit. bga.	621	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Nicolaus	4	Stolken	Ger. bga.	601	Oct. 11	Weller & Co.		
Northern Star	8	Wortley	Brit. bga.	167	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Pandur	2	Jensen	Ger. bga.	566	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Philippine	4	Southwood	Brit. bga.	301	Sept. 29	Meyer & Co.		
Premier	3	Holmes	Brit. bga.	486	Sept. 28	Russell & Co.	Swatow	
Ralph M. Hayward	7	Doane	Amer. bga.	605	Sept. 28	Meyer & Co.	Foochow	Cleared
R. Hay	5	Nicolson	Brit. bga.	290	Sept. 11	Turner & Co.		
Siamese Crown	2	Sass	Siam. bga.	534	Sept. 28	Tack Mee		
Sir Charles Napier	3	French	Brit. bga.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Spartan	3	Vincent	Amer. bga.	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3	Lough	Amer. bga.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Summer R. Mead	4	Dixon	Amer. bga.	1117	July 15	Russell & Co.	New York	
Thoon Kramom	2	Vorrath	Siam. bga.	474	Oct. 7	Stemmen & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Trio	3	Baker	Dutch bga.	263	Oct. 11	Stemmen & Co.		
Tyburnia	4	Golder	Brit. bga.	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Varuna	3	Sachau	Ger. bga.	486	Oct. 11	Weller & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Vesta	3	Ribeiro	Port. bga.	402	Aug. 7	Remedios & Co.		
Vesta	4	Dirks	Ger. bga.	308	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	2	Ruige	Dutch bga.	417	Oct. 6	Stemmen & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	4	Camus	Span. bga.	261	Sept. 24	Brandao & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	8	Gallahan	Brit. bga.	584	Sept. 18	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
CANTON								
Chinkiang		Orr	Brit. str.	790	Oct. 9	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Oct. 12	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andalous	6	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	8894	14	800	Oct. 3	F. Durrant
Frya	6	German	corvette	1098	8	1730	Oct. 6	W. M. Lang
Magpie	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Oct. 3	
Mecanee	6	British	military hospital	2691	
Nasau	6	British	surveying vessel	877	4	150	Oct. 10	R. H. Napier
Ranger	6	U. S.	gun vessel	541	6	600	Sept. 12	H. D. Manley
Tien-po	7	Chinese	gunboat	180	6	60	Oct. 11	C. De Longueville
Victor Emmanuel	6	British	commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6	British	despatch vessel	856	2	350	Oct. 11	William M. Ansell

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

October 7, 1878.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Amoy	British	Tokio Maru	Japanese	Joyce Phillips	British
Diomed	British	Tung Ting	Chinese	Kate Frickinger	American
Flora McDonald	British	Tunin	British	Kin-tun-hwat	Chinese
H. C. Orsted	Denish	Venette	British	Lucia	German
Hae-nan	Chinese	W. O. de Vries	British	Manila II.	German
Kiang-kwan	Chinese	Yang-tet	French	Martha	Chinese
Kiang-tien	Chinese	*Yangtze	British	Mary Smith	British
Kiang-wan	Chinese	Yehin	Chinese	Mignon	American
Kiang-yuen	Chinese	Yungting	Chinese	Omiga	British
Lee Yuen	Chinese			Osaka	British
Nagoya Maru	Japanese			Rosa Scott	American
Ocean King	British			Salama	British
Orissa	British			Silver Eagle	British
Pau-tah	Chinese			Slam	British
Pein	British			Star Queen	British
Sarpedon	British			Thermopylae	British
Schun-les	British			Vale of Rich	British
Syria	British				
Tai-yue-tung	American				
Tate	French				

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Oct. 12th, 1878.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Slightest Losses.	Each.	Each.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . .	lb.	450	400			來路烟猪肉
" Am. Sugar cured, . . .		350	300			花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .		220	200			福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		170	160			尾龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . . .	catty	140	130			鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .		160	140			燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .		110	100			湯肉
" Steak, . . .		160	140			牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . .	per set	50	40			牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each		320	300			牛舌
" " corned, . . .		320	300			鹹牛舌
" Head, . . .		500	430			牛頭
" Heart, . . .		140	130			牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . .	catty	160	140			牛肩
" Feet, . . .	each	60	40			牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .		60	50			牛腰
" Tail, . . .		110	100			牛尾
" Liver, . . .	catty	80	70			牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty		60	50			牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600	600			牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . .	lb.	350	300			花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .		220	200			金華火腿
" English, . . .		400	360			來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .		180	160			羊排
" Leg, . . .		180	160			羊腿
" Shoulders, . . .		140	120			羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . .	catty	60	50			豬手
" Feet, . . .		90	80			豬脚
" Fry, . . .		100	90			豬雜
" Head, . . .		80	70			豬頭
" Heart, . . .	each	60	50			豬心
" Kidneys, . . .		80	70			豬腰
" Liver, . . .	lb.	100	90			豬肝
Port, Chop, . . .	catty	160	140			豬排
" Corned, . . .		140	130			鹹豬肉
" Leg, . . .		150	140			豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .		110	100			豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set		400	350			羊頭脚
" Heart, . . .	each	50	40			羊心
" Kidneys, . . .		80	70			羊腰
" Liver, . . .		140	130			羊肝
Smoking Pigs, . . .		\$2.25	\$1.50			豬仔
Sweet Bread, . . .	catty	140	130			牛核
Veal, . . .		150	140			牛仔肉
Poultry.						生口
Capon, . . .	catty	250	180			雞
Doves, . . .	each	100	90			鴿
Ducks, . . .	catty	110	100			鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . .	doz.	100	—			鴨蛋
Fowls, . . .	catty	170	160			雞
Geese, . . .		160	150			鵝
Partridges, . . .	each	300	—			鵪鶉
Phasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.75	1.50			省城山雞
Pigeons, . . .	each	130	120			白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .		750	700			省城家兔
Rice Birds, . . .	doz.	400	350			禾花雀
Snipe, . . .	each	100	90			沙鷄
Turkeys, Cock, . . .	catty	500	400			火雞
" Hen, . . .		350	300			火雞
Fish.						海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . .	per hundred	400	300			肚魚乾
Bream, . . .	catty	80	70			鯽魚
Carp, . . .		110	100			鯉魚
Catfish, . . .		80	70			赤鯮
Codfish, Salt, . . .		160	—			鹹魚
Crabs, . . .		100	50			蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .		100	90			墨魚
Dace, . . .		100	90			鱖魚
Dog Fish, . . .		60	60			鮫魚
Eels, Congor, . . .		70	60			海鰻
" Fresh water, . . .		120	100			淡水鰻
" Yellow, . . .		120	110			黃鰻
File Fish, . . .		80	70			鱸魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .		160	150			大鮮魚
" Small, . . .		60	70			小鮮魚
Frogs, . . .		160	140			田雞
Garoupe, . . .		180	160			石斑
Gudgeon, . . .		120	110			白鰱
Gurnard, . . .		100	90			紅角
Haddock, . . .		90	80			黃美鱈
Harrings, fresh, . . .		60	50			黃澤鱈
" smoked, . . .	box	\$1.00	—			烟鱈
King Crab, . . .	each	120	100			繖生
Lake Fish, . . .	catty	140	130			魚
Lobsters, . . .		140	130			龍蝦
Mullet, . . .		120	110			鱸魚
" Red, . . .		140	—			紅魚
Parrot Fish, . . .		120	110			鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . .		80	70			頭鱖
Pike, . . .		140	120			鱸魚
Plaice, . . .		100	90			花斑
Pomfret, White, . . .		120	110			白鰻
Pomfret, Black, . . .		110	100			黑鰻
Prawns, . . .		180	160			明蝦
Ray, . . .		70	60			琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .		120	110			狗魚
Roach, . . .		140	—			鱖魚